

AMERICANS NOW 12 MILES BEYOND ST. MIHIEL; PERSHING'S BLOW WIPES OUT ENTIRE SALIENT; THIRTY VILLAGES WON IN DAY BY HIS DRIVE

CROWDER TELLS PERSHING DRAFT IS BIG SUCCESS

**Birthday Message Follows
Estimate of Enrolment
of 13,980,000 Men.**

N. Y. SENDS FIRST REPORT

**Ship Board and Railroad Ad-
ministration Issue Defer-
ment Definitions.**

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Completely satisfied with the success of yesterday's registration of America's men power, Provost Marshal General Crowder cabled to-day as a birthday greeting to Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, the following congratulatory announcement:

The nation responded yesterday with an enrolment which promises to exceed all estimates, thus assuring the uninterrupted flow of man power to the army under your command.

Thus far only fragmentary returns, of course, are available at the office of Gen. Crowder. Eleven States have sent in projected returns with an indication obtained through the aggregation of their figures that in these States the enrolment has exceeded the estimates by about 8 1/2 per cent.

Included in this "trial balance" were the District of Columbia and the States of Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. They constitute, in the opinion of the Provost Marshal General's office, a fair average as to the industries and the character of the population in the various States are about as diverse as prevail anywhere in the whole nation.

Estimated Registry 13,980,000.

Should the average of excess enrolment shown in the reports so far be borne out throughout the United States, the total enrolment instead of being slightly less than 13,000,000 would be approximately 13,980,000.

There was an interesting race to be the first local board to have its complete report and it was won by Local Board No. 3 of the District of Columbia. Two Philadelphia local boards were second and third in the contest and then followed Local Board No. 157 of New York city.

There was no occasion for the local board in Maryland to have its complete report within five minutes after the Provost Marshal General's office, but the rivalry was interesting enough to justify the irregularity and was greatly appreciated by Gen. Crowder. To-day the Provost Marshal General's office officially declared the New York report to be the first under the wire. The statement said:

The fourth to report was Local Board No. 157 of New York city. Dr. N. Gordon, chairman, Dr. Gordon also sent messages by train to Washington with his report, which showed a registration of 3,212. A force of twenty volunteer stenographers working steadily throughout the day enabled this board to complete its report within five minutes after the registration booths in that district closed at 5 P. M. The report included not only the serial numbers assigned to each registrant, but the name, age, color and nationality of each registrant."

21 Class Enrolled 157,003.

General Crowder in his general survey of yesterday's registration made public to-day the returns from the registration of August 24, when youths who had reached their twenty-first birthday between that date and June 5 of this year, reported. The report showed that 157,003 had entered their names for service. This total was slightly under the estimate, as 158,011 had been expected to register.

The United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation defined its mission to-night with regard to the essentiality of employment in ship building as an industry closely intimate with the war.

Two points must be kept in mind by all responsible executives. They are: 1. Every man within the draft ages, whom it is possible to discern, will should be spared for military service.

2. The vital importance of the work of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the successful prosecution of the war requires the retention of an adequate force to maintain the highest operating efficiency.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation will not ask for exemption or deferred classification by reason of necessary government employment for any employee who would otherwise be placed in class 1, except those who are essential to the corporation in furthering the production of ships or equipment.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation will ask for exemption or deferred classification by reason of necessary government employment for some employees likely to be placed in class 2 or class 3, if in its opinion these men are necessary to it in furthering the production of ships or equipment."

The Railroad Administration also

Kaiser Raises Troops' Pay to 25 Cents a Day

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—

The pay of German private soldiers in the field recently has been increased from .70 of a mark per day to a whole mark (almost 25 cents under normal exchange). This increase, it is made known in a telegram from the Kaiser himself to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which closes with the sentence, "I request your Excellency to make this known to all the troops in the field."

An increase on the same scale apparently extends to the non-commissioned officers and the pay books of prisoners recently captured show it is in force already.

ANTI BOLSHEVIKI GET PETROGRAD

Paris Hears Former Russian Capital Has Fallen to New Forces.

SOVIET IS OVERTHROWN

Peasants Believed to Have Joined in Revolt Against Lenin's Organization.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Despatches received by English newspapers through Helsingfors announce that Petrograd has been taken by the anti-revolutionists.

Reports in the last few days have indicated that the people of the Russian capital had at last turned against the Bolsheviks and apparently were about to sweep them from Petrograd. The latest news indicated that the peasants, presumably those from the vicinity of Petrograd, had joined in the movement.

The peasants are immediately so strong throughout Russia that any movement of this kind is supported wholeheartedly by them would be certain of success, especially against such a rabble as the Bolsheviks have become, now numbering less than 2 per cent of the population.

Undoubtedly the landing of the American and other allied troops at and near Archangel and the march of this force to the south has been an important influence in crystallizing public opinion to the point where the people have decided to apply force to remedy the intolerable conditions to which they have heretofore submitted.

How far this movement will go will depend primarily on the extent to which the peasants are participating in it. Petrograd has suffered cruelly since the Bolsheviks came into power and perhaps conditions there are more favorable for terminating the Bolshevik reign of terror than they are in other parts of Russia.

REDS SEIZE PRINCE KROPOTKIN

Bolshevik Charge He Took Part in English Conspiracy.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Prince Peter A. Kropotkin has been arrested at Petrograd, charged with participating in an English conspiracy against the Bolshevik Government, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Prince Peter Alexievitch Kropotkin, famous as a scientist and geographer, was arrested in 1914 for his revolutionary activities and confined in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, from which he escaped in 1876. After living in many countries, mostly in England, Prince Kropotkin returned to Russia in 1915, amnesty having been given to him by Emperor Nicholas.

KILL BRUSILOFF NEAR PRISON.

Bolsheviks Cost Russia One of Her Greatest Generals.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13.—A telegram from Kiev says that Gen. Brusiloff has been shot at Morkva, near the Tugan prison.

From this despatch it appears that Gen. Brusiloff, one of the greatest of Russian generals and an enemy of the Bolsheviks, has been executed.

LOYD GEORGE HAS INFLUENZA

Engagements Cancelled and May Not Go to London Monday.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 13.—Premier David Lloyd George is suffering from influenza and all his Lancashire engagements have been cancelled.

His physician after a visit to the Premier at 8:30 to-night said his temperature was high still and it was doubtful if he would be able to leave for London on Monday.

PEACE NEARER THAN SUPPOSED, SAYS HERTLING

Chancellor Insists, Despite German Offer Being Rejected.

OPPOSED TO CONQUESTS

Declares Government and the Army Leaders Agree on This Point.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Notwithstanding that Germany's peace offer has been declined, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the Chancellor before the trade unionist leaders in Germany, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The Chancellor declared that both the German Government and army leaders desired an understanding and peace. Count von Hertling said the Government and the army leaders were opposed to all conquests.

As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the Chancellor said, he would dissolve the lower house.

In his speech at Stuttgart yesterday, in which he hinted that Germany might return to Belgium without encumbrance and without reserve providing no other State was placed more favorably in regard to Belgium than Germany, Friedrich von Payer, the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, also discussed the peace situation, insisting that Germany would not submit the peace treaties made with Russia, the Ukraine and Rumania to the Senate for approval. The Vice-Chancellor insisted that the postponement of peace negotiations, necessitating another winter of war, would weigh heavily on all the belligerents and not on Germany alone. He said:

"Our State debts are everywhere reaching fantastic heights and everywhere we are met by the encumbrances on our personal liberty. All of the belligerents of Europe must admit, if they are not blind, that the longer the European peoples lacerate each other the more certainly will the historical and paramount position of weakened and impoverished Europe be lost in favor of cleverer and more calculating powers."

Admits U-Boat Failure.

Herr von Payer reminded his hearers that after four years the war still was being waged almost entirely on enemy territory. He admitted that the U-boat war had not worked so quickly and surely as had been hoped. He added that it was useless to dispute whose was the fault. The enemy, he said, was still unable to compensate his losses by new construction, and declared that the robbery of neutral ships almost without parallel by the Entente could not be repeated.

The more troops the United States sends the greater will be the need of shipping for reinforcements of munitions and provisions," Herr von Payer said. "The filling up of the enemy army by Americans therefore bears in itself its limitations."

He argued that the loss of shipping would become fatal to Great Britain after the war because it would lose its shipping superiority to the United States, and "the hope of compensating themselves from the German fleet, which still has to be conquered, will surely be adequate comfort only for the very imaginative comforters."

Supplies From the East.

Contending that technique and inventive genius, which already had helped the Germans over heavy obstacles, would still help them, Herr von Payer said:

"If we lack cotton and oils our enemies lack coal. Food is scarce here and there, but already things have probably turned in our favor. In the east the world is again open to us for a food supply, while our enemies' supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials give precedence to the fronts calls for America's armies and their provisioning."

He asserted that the enemy attempts to sow discord were unavailing and that the Germans were strong enough to reach a decision "in our differences of opinion regarding economic power and political rights, even down to the food question."

Herr von Payer urged the necessity of the Germans holding together in the hour of danger and said that disappointed hopes must be prevented, justified hopes fulfilled and actually existing wrongs redressed. Regarding the Prussian suffrage bill, which he considered of prime importance, he said that "it is no longer Prussian, but eminently a German question," and on its decision depends the confidence which the population places in the Prussian and the Imperial Governments.

Herr von Payer considered that the present terrible struggle would not end with a peace of the customary character. A mere glance at the state of complete exhaustion of the world excludes such a possibility, he said.

In former peace negotiations," he said, "the middle and lower classes fell quietly into the background. The government will conclude the coming peace."

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Essen Munition Strikers Forced to Fight; Kaiser Grave, and His Hair Very Gray

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LONDON, Sept. 13.—The

Kaiser's speech at Essen to "my dear friends of the Krupp works"—the Kaiser is reported to have a large financial interest in the company—produced immediate results. The military authorities immediately following the address of the Kaiser sent 3,800 striking workmen to the front for duty with the German army, according to a despatch to-day to the Daily Express from its Geneva correspondent.

More than a score of the leaders of the dissatisfied workers at the Krupp plant are under arrest, but the agitation against the conditions in Essen continues. The Kaiser's visit to Essen and his speeches were principally to raise the morale of the workers, which has fallen extremely low since the defeat in the west.

ALLIES IN SIGHT OF ST. QUENTIN

French and British Steadily Closing In From North and West.

HOLNWOOD CAPTURED

Village of Savy Also Taken in Face of Adverse Weather Conditions.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—The most important factor on the British front is the weather. An extraordinary amount of rain has fallen and the lowlands and valley bottoms must be regarded as waterlogged beyond hope of recovery this season.

In the situation as a whole there is no great change, but we have continued to make good advances, especially in the vicinity of Havincourt, on the edge of the wood. We are now within 5,000 yards of St. Quentin. We have established ourselves in the villages of Havincourt and Trescault. The advanced trenches of the Hindenburg system pass in front of Havincourt village, and if we are firmly established there, in conjunction with the British, we can reach posts on the east side of the canal at Mouvaux, the situation in this area has altered materially in our favor.

In Hindenburg Outposts.

From the high ground on the eastern side of Holnwood one can look into St. Quentin and on a clear day can see every detail in the streets. From here northward to Epernay and beyond Courmoulin we now are everywhere in control of what may be termed the outpost zone of the Hindenburg line. Everywhere the Germans are seeking to hold us back from approaching the line itself.

We are making no effort to rush too hard against increased resistance, but content ourselves with feeling the enemy front continually, penetrating it when we can at little cost.

Wherever we go forward we see more clearly the extraordinary effect of the harassing fire of our artillery and the work of our bombers on the German communications. The further roads generally are kept in an unusable condition and the cross roads blown up so that the German troops and transports are compelled to use temporary tracks and by-paths. The railroads have been even more roughly handled, especially the junction points.

Holnwood Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—In the face of adverse weather conditions, about the worst that have been encountered this year in France, both the British and the French made gains in the operation of closing in on St. Quentin. The British advanced around Vemard and Jeancourt, gained possession of the important Holnwood, to the northwest of the city, while the French captured the village of Savy, almost due west. In addition the British made further progress in the region of La Bassee, south of Ypres, gaining ground which gives them observation over a wide range.

Counter attacks, although not in strong force, were made by the Germans last night against the village of Havincourt, southwest of Cambrai, and opposite Meuvion, on the canal line west of that city. Both failed, with considerable losses to the Germans.

After taking Savy the French pushed on between that point and the St. Quentin-Ham road and also north of Nanteuil, in the Rheims sector. Two German counter attacks near Laffaux and Moisy were repulsed.

Belgian reports state that many fugitives from Lille are arriving in Malines and Antwerp, and apparently the city is being evacuated by the Germans, according to reports from Amsterdam.

Italians Pierce Enemy Line.

Rome, Sept. 13.—Italian troops have penetrated the Austro-Hungarian positions at Premaggiore, the Italian War Office announced to-day. An enemy assaulting party on Monte Asolone was put to flight.

ST. MIHIEL BLOW CARRIED OUT ON TIME SCHEDULE

Correspondents Were Told Exact Plans of Pershing Long Before Start.

GENERALS ALL HAPPY

Losses of Americans Are Exceedingly Slight, Men Showing Caution in Dash.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—Here is what I personally know about the initial operation of our first American army.

We reached our new press headquarters at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. There were six automobiles loaded with war correspondents, five men representing London newspapers and sixteen writing for American journals and press associations. It took us ten hours to pass from the area of Chateau Thierry to the battle zone back of St. Mihiel. Our baggage followed us in army trucks.

General Explains Plans in Full.

For weeks we had been patiently waiting for word to join up with units that had been assembling for the big attack. Immediately upon our arrival at the designated rendezvous we were invited to confer at 9:30 with our directing chief, who is an American General in charge of the intelligence section. He had large maps pinned upon the walls of his bed-chamber, crisscrossed by blue and yellow lines for our especial guidance.

In large circles we stood around him while he explained in detail exactly what the American troops operating with the French were expected to do upon the morrow. As representatives of the American people the fullest confidence was reposed in the correspondents. Nothing was withheld regarding the outline of the projected operation, this being in accordance with the desires of the commander of the American expeditionary force and the open policy of the Washington Administration.

Sets of small maps were furnished the correspondents, each being left free to make such notations as he desired as a private guide for himself in seeing the unfolding of events and writing about them. We were told exactly where the various corps headquarters were situated, where each division commander could be found, and had our choice of time for making reports. The scene of activity, all this was done three hours before the opening shot was fired. Thus loaded with all the facts of the plans and hopes of the undertaking we are bound only by our discretion and patriotism, plus the check of the censorship, which exists solely to prevent slips of the pen that might prove of possible advantage to the enemy.

Raining as Guns Open Up.

With another correspondent I selected 4 o'clock Thursday morning as my hour for starting for the battle line. Before that time I went to a vantage point from which could be seen the distant glare of the opening guns and heard their tremendous roar.

It was raining hard upon the Lorraine front when, at 1 o'clock, our artillery, augmented by huge cannon, began to play thousands of tons of exploding metal upon the St. Mihiel salient. The northern horizon was a sea of red, like

Continued on Third Page.

Enemy Taken Wholly by Surprise and the Towns Recovered Are Virtually Undamaged

VERDUN-COMMERCE RAILWAY RESTORED AFTER FOUR YEARS

Belief That Line Will Be Pushed Forward Until Metz Is Brought Under Artillery Fire—Captives May Exceed 16,000

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Gen. Pershing in his report to the War Department to-night says:

In the St. Mihiel sector we have achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retreating and is destroying large quantities of materials as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes Herbeville, Thillet, Hattenville, St. Benoit, Xammes, Jaulny, Thiaucourt and Vieville.

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PARIS, Sept. 13.—The great St. Mihiel salient, which for four years threatened the life of France like a dagger pointed at Paris, has disappeared and the place where it was two days ago now is marked only by a shallow depression in the German line. In a little more than twenty-four hours after the American infantry left their trenches at a prearranged time this great task was accomplished, and to-night the line runs past Norroy, on the east, through Jaulny, Xammes, St. Benoit, Hattenville, Hannonville and Herbeville to Fresnes, a little southeast of Verdun. The total penetration since the beginning of the drive is now twelve miles.

Already more than 12,000 prisoners have been counted and they are still coming in in droves. There is little doubt that the total for this stage in the drive will exceed 15,000 or 16,000. This huge bag was due largely to the feeble resistance made by the Germans except by one or two famous divisions who were in the line. Of these prisoners about 350 were Austrians, who apparently had been employed as rear guards to enable the bulk of the German forces to get away.

U. S. PHONE GIRLS AID IN VICTORY

Perfect Communications of the American Army Factor in Triumph.

By NOBLE HALL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—Complete success attended the first day operations of the First American Army under Gen. Pershing in its drive against the St. Mihiel salient. Although the Germans expected the attack and had made a very large concentration on a relatively narrow attacking front, the violence of the soldiers of assault took the German higher command by surprise.

The precision with which the operations have moved forward was greatly helped by the perfect communication system which the American army had built up and was trying out for the first time. Corps and headquarters could get in touch with each other or with the various commands by telephone as easily as two business men talking in New York. Although the telephone operators right at the front are men, the central exchanges are worked by the very pick of the women operators from New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

The women, upon whose quickness and dexterity millions of dollars have depended in Wall Street and the Chicago wheat pit, are plugging their calls now as never before, and are plugging them to save American lives.

French officers, a large number of whom are assisting Gen. Pershing's staff, are enthusiastic over the quality of the American troops' display. Without overpraise it can be said that in this first military operation of real importance undertaken independently by the American forces, and the initial stroke of the American army, as one of the great armies fighting for freedom, they are acquiring themselves magnificently.

There is no comparison either physically or mentally between the Americans and the prisoners they have taken. The Americans fought with splendid gallantry and calmness, were better men than the Germans, and knew it, and the Germans knew it, too. Indeed the moral contrast between the two forces is most impressive.

Swiss Treaty Discussed.

BERNE, Sept. 13.—The commercial convention between the United States and Switzerland expires October 3, and negotiations for its prolongation, it is announced to-day, will begin shortly.

Achieved in a Rain.

The American success was achieved despite very bad weather conditions. Rain has been falling almost continuously since the attack began and the roads already are deep in mud. Notwithstanding this, however, the

Fund Party To-night at the Martinique

THIS is the night of THE SUN Tobacco Fund party in the Omar Khayyam room of the Hotel Martinique, Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The occasion marks also the premiere of "Attalaby," Gus Edwards' latest and best revue. See details on page 7.

Capt. J. R. Smiley, who is Over There, writes to a contributor:

"I wish you could see the amount of good your tobacco gift did in my company this morning. I feel sure you would feel that you are more than succeeding in doing your bit in this fight. With smokes in their pockets, after being without for four days, the confidence of the men, as well as their spirits, has gone up to a very noticeable extent. So you see THE SUN Tobacco Fund is helping keep up the fighting quality of the men with which this war will be won."

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